

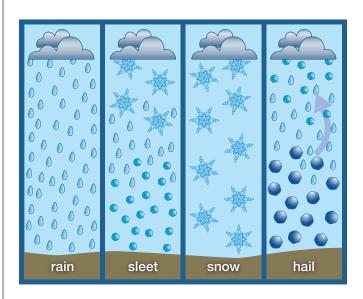
## **Book Quiz**

Name	Date _	
	_	

Directions: Read each question and choose the best answer.

- **1.** How much of Earth's water is fresh water?
  - (A) 97%
  - **B** 50%
  - © 3%
  - (I) all of it
- 2. Where is most of Earth's fresh water?
  - (A) aquifers
  - ® icebergs, glaciers, and ice sheets
  - © the oceans
  - ① clouds
- 3. After I left a glass of water out overnight, some of the water evaporated. In this sentence, evaporated means \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A appeared on the outside of the glass
  - B changed from a liquid to a gas
  - © changed from a liquid to a solid
  - ① all of the above
- **4.** The water cycle is \_\_\_\_\_
  - (A) water's path over land
  - B how hail forms
  - © the changes and movement of Earth's water
  - now much water people use in one day

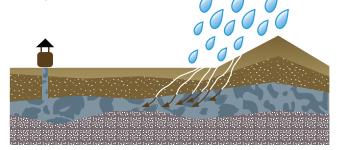
- **5.** Where is pollution from trash on land likely to end up?
  - (A) in the ocean
  - (B) in surface water
  - (C) in runoff
  - ① all of the above
- 6. If the temperature in a cloud is below freezing and the temperature near the ground is far above freezing, what kind of precipitation will probably fall?
  - (A) rain
  - (B) sleet
  - © snow
  - (II) hail



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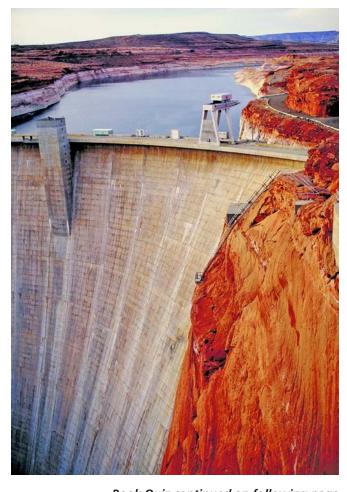
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 7. If surface water disappeared and it did not evaporate or stay on the surface, it most likely became \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) water vapor
  - **®** groundwater
  - © ice
  - ① surface water



- **8.** Which process makes water vapor in the air turn into a cloud?
  - **(A)** evaporation
  - **®** precipitation
  - (C) deposition
  - ① condensation
- **9.** In which river will water deposit the most sediment?
  - (A) a fast, curvy river
  - ® a fast, straight river
  - (C) a slow, curvy river
  - ① a slow, straight river

- **10.** If one day it rains so much that water is rushing over a farmer's field, what is likely to happen?
  - (A) Erosion will destroy the crops.
  - B The water cycle will be disrupted.
  - ① Huge canyons might form.
  - ① The area's aquifer will run dry.
- 11. Dams help people by \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) storing water for use
  - ® preventing floods
  - © creating electricity
  - ① all of the above

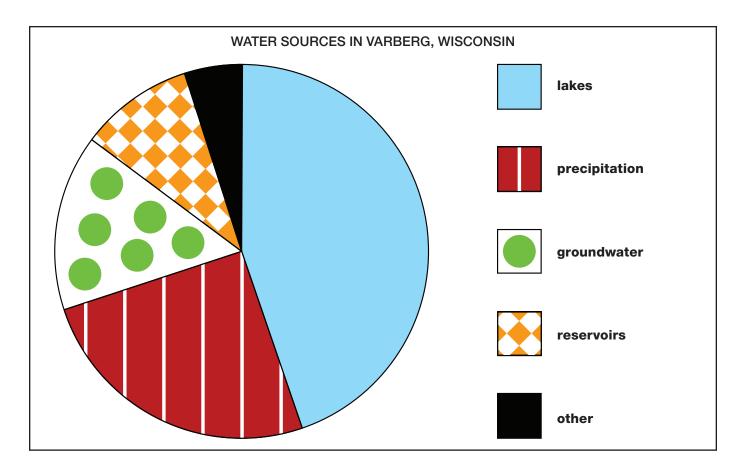


Book Quiz continued on following page

continued

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Use the pie chart below to answer questions 12 and 13.



- **12.** Which is true about water sources in Varberg, Wisconsin?
  - (A) Rain and snow are the largest sources of water.
  - B The largest water source is surface water.
  - © Most of the water has to be brought in from other states.
  - ① The largest source of water is beneath the ground.

- **13.** Which water source would most likely belong in the "other" category for Varberg, Wisconsin?
  - (A) rivers
  - ® stored surface water
  - © evaporation
  - ① rain, snow, sleet, and hail
- **14. Extended Response:** Explain in your own words why it is important to conserve water. Then list three ways in which you can conserve water.



## **Book Quiz Answer Sheet**

		Question Type	Nonfiction Book Page Reference	ELA Comprehension Skill
1.	©	literal	p. 5	Main Idea & Details
2.	B	literal	p. 5	Main Idea & Details
3.	B	vocabulary	pp. 6, 7	Vocabulary
4.	©	literal	p. 6	Vocabulary
5.	(1)	inferential	pp. 12, 13	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
6.	A	inferential	pp. 10, 11	Cause & Effect
7.	B	inferential	pp. 12, 13	Make Inferences and Draw Conclusions
8.	(1)	vocabulary	pp. 6–8	Vocabulary
9.	©	inferential	p. 16	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
10.	A	inferential	p. 14	Make Inferences & Draw Conclusions
11.	(1)	literal	pp. 17, 18	Cause & Effect
12.	B	data analysis	N/A	Interpret Visual Devices
13.	A	data analysis	N/A	Interpret Visual Devices

**14. Extended Response:** Answers will vary. Reasons to conserve water include: to save water for the future; to avoid shortages; to save money on water bills; and to protect the environment because animals and plants rely on water for survival.

Ways to conserve water include: not using more water than you need; shutting off faucets when not in use; using reclaimed water to water lawns and plants; not watering plants during hot times of the day (it gets lost to evaporation); fixing leaky faucets; installing low water usage devices (shower heads, toilets, etc.); using plants that do not need very much water or landscaping with fewer plants; waiting until the dishwasher and washing machine are full before running them; and using a broom instead of a hose to clean outdoor areas.